DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

FRIDAY..... MARCH 1, 1878.

BOB INGERSOLL made $20,000 on his last lecture tour. Now what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and—and put it in an Illinois savings bank? shrewdly inquires the Buffalo *Express*.

$500 REWARD.—A reward of $500 is offered by the county of Esmeralda and another of a like amount by the State, for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin or assassins of Joseph Parmental, who was murdered in the town of Columbus on the 30th of January last.

A COMMITTEE of the Senate has agreed to create a new Territory out of portions of Wyoming and Dakota, to be called Lincoln. It is difficult to see what the object is unless it be to provide places for some needy politicians and add to the expense of the government.

A TREE-FELLING MACHINE has been invented in England. It is worked by three men and does the work that twenty-four would do with an ax. The trouble will be that the forests of the island will not keep the machine in working material more than a year or so, and then Mr. Gladstone will find his occupation gone,

GERMANY PLEASED.—The Berlin *National Zeitung* cordially welcomes Bayard Taylor's appointment as United States Minister to Germany as one conferring honor on Germany and America alike, and calculated to strengthen the already strong ties between the two countries. "President Hayes," says the *National Zeitung*, "deserves Germany's sincere thanks."

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND men are now engaged in the express business. Express companies cover 60,000 miles of railroad, and it is estimated that its messengers daily travel 300,000 miles. Three thousand five hundred horses are employed, and over 8,000 offices are required to transact their business in, and the amount of capital invested is not less than $30,000,000.

A CLOCK that has ticked two centuries and a half has been placed in Memorial Hall, Hamilton College. The good ship Mary Lyon landed in Boston harbor on November 3, 1631, with the apostle to the Indians, and this time-piece on board. It kept time for John Eliot while he was translating the Bible into the language of the Indians, and has been handed down in the direct line to the sixth generation. It still keeps excellent time.

THE past six weeks have been so continuously stormy in Oregon that farming operations in the country, like trade in the cities, have been very sluggish, and have made but little progress. Reports from the interior say that the large quantity of rain which has fallen has proved quite damaging to many wheat fields, those on the flat lands, which have been drowned out, not being the only fields injured, for in some places hilly lands have been badly washed.

A RAILROAD down East has been pluming itself on the idea that it had the narrowest gauge in the world, and had the smallest cars of any steam railroad. Now Cincinnati steps forward and shows a railroad, that is hard to beat in the line of smallness. It is ten and a half inch gauge, laid in the usual manner, the motive power is a locomotive of the prevailing pattern, whose boiler is three and a half feet long, and driver eight inches in diameter. The engine draws a tender and five cars, each car running upon four-wheeled trucks, and holding two people.

THE BIGGEST NUGGET.—Who found the biggest chunk of gold ever raised in California? is a question sometimes asked. Jno. J. Finney, one of the Shasta county pioneers, now residing near French Gulch, uncovered in the early mining times of California, about 10 miles from Downieville, in Sierra county, a chunk of solid gold that weighed 5,120 ounces, but not being compact it was broken in taking out. This is probably the best day's work ever done by a single miner. Like nearly all the old miners who have handled fortunes, John is still prospecting for the hidden wealth.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The report of Controller Hobart for 1877 is a very complete one, and we find a great many interesting statistics, with which the people should be perfectly well acquainted. On Dec. 31, 1877, our public debt amounted to $565,068 78; our assets $593,719 81, showing a surplus of $28,731 03, after paying all State debt. Aside from this the School Fund has $423,879 93, showing it to be in a very satisfactory condition. The various counties are also in splendid financial condition. Their aggregate funded and floating debt amounts to $1,062,449 84, and they had cash on hand in the sum of $355,013 51. The estimated value o property belonging to them is $644,150. The aggregate value of all real and personal property figures up $29,621,594 04. The amount of tax collected was $715,074 43, leaving a delinquency of $45,194 37, which, if collected, would make the total tax $760,268 80. During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1877, the State received $213,648 28 as the tax from the proceeds of the mines. The State tax of 1877 realized $266,594 29, and the counties received $493,674 52. The expenditures of the State for 1877 amounted to $529,890 15, and our receipts aggregated $699,244 71. The expense account showe as follows:

Office of Governor	$ 8,400 00
Office of Lieutenant Governor as ex-officio Adjutant General and State Librarian	3,600 00
Office of Secretary of State	9 009 25
Office of State Controller	7,405 00
Office of State Treasurer	6,975 50
Office of Attorney General	3,600 00
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,435 00
Office of State Mineralogist	3,784 75
Judicial department	30,303 37
Support of State Land Office, including salary of Surveyor General and Land Register	8,522 00
State Capitol	8,721 97
Care of Capitol grounds, and insurance of Capitol building and Library	2,948 70
State Library	2,766 66
State printing and official advertising	40,000 00
Miscellaneous	4,111 00
Support of State University	5,940 96
Support of indigent insane	36,088 45
Support of deaf, dumb and blind	1,193 80
Support of State Orphans' Home	14,351 93
Addition and repairs to State Orphans' Home	3,500 00
Support of Nevada State Prison for eleven months	87,207 45
Construction of new Prison at Reno	703 00
Interest on State bonds	52,213 74
Turning over Legislative books and documents	100 00
Legislative department	88,758 88
Payment of old building claims, State Capitol	9,830 94
Payment of White Pine war claims	16,572 89
Deficiencies, 12th fiscal year, paid out of General Fund	2,344 03
Reliefs	13,913 68
Withdrawal of special deposits, purchase of State land	9,274 92
Support of schools	46,312 28
Total	$529,890 15
In coin	$520,615 23
In currency	9,274 92
	$529,890 15

Our receipts will be larger than ever this year, especially from the proceeds of the mines. And the Legislature will be able to reduce the State tax to 40 cents.

HERE are two funerals; one from Asia and one from America. A white elephant belonging to the King of Siam died recently, and consequently there had to be a big burial, in every sense of the word. One hundred Buddist priests officiatad at the ceremony and the body was conveyed to its last resting place accompanied by a procession of thirty state barges. The next comes from Watertown, N. Y., and a local paper gravely states that a pet dog died and was buried with great lamentations, a hymn was sung, the name of which sounds impious in such connection. Instances like these seem to make it questionable whether civilization is much farther advanced in some parts of America than in Asia.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN.—Montgomery Queen, the well-known circus proprietor, who for such a long time catered to the amusement of hosts of juveniles on this coast has come to financial grief in New York, where he has filed his petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $166,000, and the assets are nominally valued at $31,223; the assets of the circus, paraphernalia and animals valued at $30,000, include a sacred cow, a hippopotamus, an elephant, two dogs, five hyenas, a zebra, a lioness, two young lions, a horned horse, a rhinoceros, two leopards and eight camels.

THE business of the Southern Pacific Railroad has so increased that the company has found it necessary to erect an additional warehouse for the accommodation of Arizona traffic. Within the past ten days upwards of 300 tons of freight has passed through Yuma for points on the Colorado river, aside from an immense quantity for inland points.

JAMES R. KEENE has telegraphed from New York to the San Francisco *Bulletin* to distribute $2,500 on his account among the churches of the city and the Potrero Relief committee, engaged in alleviating the wants of the suffering poor.

INSECT PESTS.

The first annual report of the United States Entomological Commission has been completed and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It is on elaborate and carefully prepared document, and contains a mass of facts respecting the migration and habits of the grasshoppers, whose ravages several years ago produced so much alarm among the farmers of the West. Many data are given concerning the immense swarms of these insects which gather in the Yellowstone and Upper Missouri region, and thence take their flight toward the Valley of the Mississippi. They show conclusively that this pest is not beyond the scope of human ingenuity in the restriction of its ravages, and demonstrates the fact that their absolute destruction may possibly be accomplished The area subject to the devastations of this insect is set down at upwards of 1,500,000 square miles west of the Mississippi, and extending in a northwesterly direction into British America. There has been some correspondence with the Dominion Government looking to co-operation in the continuation of these investigations. No definite reply will be made to such propositions, however, until it is known what action Congress may take as to the continuation of the commission and the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry on the work.

The report also contributes some interesting general information on the subject of the cotton army worm, and suggests an entension of the labors of the commission to the field of operations of this pest. It is generally reported that the losses in the South from this insect aggregate not less than $20,000,000 annually. If the commission is continued, it expects to be able to render valuable aid to the agricultural interests of the country, by its researches into the nativity and habits of the insect pests of the South and West.

POSTAL RULINGS.

Postmasters are not authorized to detain mail matter in transit on account of insufficient postage thereon. Circulars containing any other than the name and address of the person to whom sent, are subject to letter postage, notwithstanding they may be sent in unsealed envelopes.

A postmaster should not deliver a letter from the pension office to any one other than the person named in the address, or to a member of his or her family, or to a legal guardian of the pensioner, and under no circumstances to deliver such letters to an attorney, claim agent or broker.

There is no provision in the law for the free exchange of publications between publishers. Such exchanges may, however, be included in the bulk mail prepaid at the pound rates of two or three cents per pound, according to the frequency of issue.

Letters addressed to heads of Departments require payment of postage before they can be transmitted through the mails.

A postal card with printed slip pasted thereon is not mailable as a postal card, but may be transmitted through the mail as matter of the third class, the postage thereon to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

The written by-laws of secret societies, and minutes and proceedings of religious organizations transmitted by mail for publication in book form, are subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fractional part thereof.

THE average salary of teachers in the Boston schools is: males $156 26 a month; females, $64 31. The standard admission to some of the principal colleges having been materially advanced for better or worse, it has been thought advisable in some of the cities of Massachusetts to add a preparatory class to the high schools so that pupils who intend to enter the college can have the benefit of an extra year's study of Latin. Such a class has been established at one school, and if it fulfills the expectations of its friends, the college preparatory course will be made distinct throughout, and a separate as it could possibly be while connected with another school.

TREES AND PLANTS.—Stephen Connor of the Reno Nurseries, has 50,000 fruit, shade and ornamental trees and plants for sale, embracing every known variety, and warranted to be in first class condition for transplanting. Will be sold at very low rates.*

TO RENT.—A hard-finished house of five rooms. Inquire of Wm. H. Moe, corner of Lake and Second Sts.*

THE APPOINTMENT FOR BERLIN.

The nomination of Mr. Bayard Taylor has been received with an almost unexampled unanimity of approval by the press of the country. Among all the graceful and generous things said of Mr. Taylor in connection with the nomination, none will be more gratifying to his friends than the following, from the New York *Evening Post*, to which an added value is given by the information that it is from the pen of Mr. William Cullen Bryant himself:

The telegraph this morning brings from Washington the news that the name of Bayard Taylor has been sent in to the Senate as our Minister to the Court of the Emperor of Germany. The nomination is one to which the whole country will give its hearty approval, and which the Senate will doubtless confirm without a moment's hesitation on the part of even those who are most inclined to stand in the way of Mr. Hayes' administration. Mr. Taylor, although not a politician in the invidious sense of the term, is not unfamiliar with diplomatic proceedings, having filled for some time the post of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and distinguished himself by the able discharge of its duties. He is a man of high personal character; he knows the German language as well as his own; he is already famous in Germany, and will be received as our representative with enthusiasm. Need we add that his is an intellect which ripens and gathers strength with years, and brings to the labors which it undertakes faculties that develop themselves in proportion to the requirements of the occasion. Mr. Taylor is a man of wide observation of men and things in his own country and in other countries. If it is not true that "home-keeping youth have ever homely wits," it is certainly true that in sending a representative to foreign parts we should not prefer a home-keeping man. Perhaps no American knows more of the world outside of America than does Mr. Taylor. He has studied European lands and peoples and societies, not in books merely, but by means of that personal examination and contract of which books cannot wholly supply the place, and which go to the making of books. It is not merely the language of Germany which he has mastered, he has made a special study of Germany—German history, German literature, German life. We were about to say that, saying this much, we have said all; but there is one thing more, and not the least important thing. In going out of America Mr. Taylor has never ceased to be an American. He is one of those travelers who do not think less of their own country by learning to think more of other countries.

"TREASON TO LIBERTY."

The New York *Sun* still continues to pour forth its wrath against Hayes, the Administration, and the Democrats who have accepted the situation. In its last weekly issue we find the following bitter complaint:

Our Washington correspondent lays before our readers this morning his version of that passage of our country's Unwritten History on which a brief portion was published on Saturday. He shows why it is that with a vast majority of the people on its side, with a majority of the House of Representatives, and almost a majority in the Senate, the Democratic party is benumbed, incapable of positive movement, and threatened with disorganization; and why, with the opportunity before it of reinstating itself and redeeming the country from the deadly crime of the Electoral Fraud, and from the public and private demoralization which that crime entails, the Democracy stands hesitating, inactive, impotent and useless. Much of this narrative is necessarily already more or less familiar to the public; but the great point that this so lately victorious party is now paralyzed thro' treachery its Southern members, and thro' treasonable dealings with the enemy, is not only new but most impressive and full of instruction.

For a time the Democracy has seemed to have in its charge the safety and the honor of the republic; and it is a national calamity, for which at the moment there seems to be no remedy, that it prove itself unworthy of such a mission. This calamity, however, is upon us. The Democratic party, whose representatives only a few months since solemnly resolved that no hour should pass in which the Fraud that put RUTHERFORD B. HAYES in the White House should be silently acquiesced in, now stands forth as the efficient present defender, and, indeed, as the only bulwark of that Fraud. "How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!"

A telegraphic dispatch from the Greek Consul at Canea reports that fresh outrages have been committed on Christians, and requests the assistance of foreign ships.

According to the Assessors' returns, the Philadelphians carry 14,352 gold watches, 462 silver, and 15 "other" watches.

While climbing a load of wood with a gun in his hand a Texas man shot his windpipe in two. The windpipe is of no use to him now.

SUNBEAMS.

At Oban, West Highland of Scotland, last year, it rained on 261 days out of the 365, and yet the people complain that the crops are not good.

At the instance of Gen. Todleben Russia was, before Germany, a patron of Krupp, paying him $15,000 and even $25,000 for a single gun.

Prison life is wearing upon Gilham the forger. His cheeks are blanching and his eyes sinking. His hair is streaked with silver and he looks 60.

Kentucky beats them all. She now furnishes a case where a man eloped with the whole family except the old man, who had a lame back and could not get to the depot on time.

Fully 2,500 deer were slaughtered in Green Bay peninsula during the season just passed, and fully two-thirds of the meat spoiled owing to warm weather.

According to the census held on the 1st of January last, the population of Madrid is 404,588 persons. According to the Statesman's Yearbook it was, in 1864, 475,785.

In Meriden, Conn., a German woman belongs to the corps of laborers who ditch the street for gas pipe and she handles the pick and shovel as skillfully as the best of them.

In an old pincushion belonging to the late Mrs. Oliver Jewell of Cazenovia, N. Y., were found 880 needles, 10 worsted needles, 18 darning needles; 2 tape needles and 35 pins.

A young man of 21 went to Texas last March and is already the proprietor of a stock farm, with which was conveyed also a ready-made family, consisting of one wife, seven children and a mother-in-law.

A fisherman near Palmyra, N. Y., who caught grasshoppers, last Summer, and preserved them by dipping each one in gum arabic, is having wonderful success in fishing through the ice with his novel bait.

Children's parties have been found in England this Winter to be a very effective method of spreading infectious disease. Only twelve children caught whooping cough at a single entertainment, and two died.

A new line of business opened by the Eastern war is a regular trade in human jaws. These are collected in Bulgaria and consigned in large quantities to Paris. The lower jaws are selected and their value depends on the soundness, whiteness and regularity of the teeth, which are extracted and used for dental purposes. They are, of course, shipped to all parts of the world to supply the vacancies in the mouths of the living.

It is seldom that an article of dress is fought over in a chancery suit, yet a fur mantle is at present in chancery in England. The cost of this valuable article of apparel is set at the extraordinary sum of $4,000, and it is said there is not another such fur mantle in the world. It was sold at auction for $2,300 a little less than a year ago, and is to be again offered for sale in a similar manner. The chancery suit is entered by a person claiming to be the owner, and is to prevent it being so disposed of.

NONSENSE FROM PARIS PAPERS.

Madame de B., seeing in her paper that means had been found for the liquefaction of the atmosphere, remarked: "So, then, instead of a balloon, they will be going by boat."

The clever wits of Gascony vie with each other in the freedom of their religious opinions. Said one: "I have been a free-thinker for twelve years." "And I for ten," said another. "And I," cried a third, "was already a free thinker—before I thought."

Madame X. the other day instructed her maid to put a few handsfuls of salt in her bath. "These baths madame," said the servant, "will do you much good. It will be like sea-bathing." "Not exactly, though." "Oh, the sea is a little more salt to be sure, but then it has so much codfish in it."

Madame X adores her son, but has such a crabbed temper that she often makes his life miserable. Just after one of these scenes, the young man on the point of exploding, bethinks himself, and says to her with his sweetest smile: "How fortunate that you are my mother!" "Why so?" "Because you are certain not to be my mother-in-law."

During dinner. Domestic affairs are under discussion. A gentleman carelessly remarks: "It is very disagreeable to dismiss a servant one has kept for a long time, but, nevertheless, I am going to part with my valet, Antoine." "Why?" "Well, for eight years I have been asking him for a foot-bath, and, really I can't continue to do without it."

"ROLL on, silver moon," warbled a youth beneath the window of his loved one, when the queen of his thoughts softly raised the sash and murmured:

"You had better roll on something better than a ninety-two cent moon, William, if you expect to get up to Pa, he is hard money, he is."

The window slid down, and the demoralized silver Bill slid off coining execrations in the Bland atmosphere.

THE price of telephones is $50 per annum rental for the two terminal outfits. The line costs from $70 to $100 per mile according to the character of the route.

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Reno, May 12, 1877.

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